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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TONK STATE

FOR THE

FASLI YEAR 1314

(1906-07)

AJMER:

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1907.

CONTENTS.

PARTICULARS.	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
General and Political	3
CHAPTER II.	
Administration of the Land	3-10
CHAPTER III.	
PROTECTION—	
Legislation	10
Military Forces	11
Working of Police	<i>ib</i>
Civil Justice	13
Extradition	<i>ib</i>
Prison	<i>ib</i>
Registration	14
Municipal Administration	<i>ib</i>
CHAPTER IV.	
Production and Distribution—	
(a) Weather and crops	<i>ib</i>
(b) Wages and labour. Prices of Food-Grain	15
(c) Forests	16
(d) Trade and Manufacture... ..	<i>ib</i>
(e) Public Works	<i>ib</i>
Intoxicating Drugs	17
CHAPTER V.	
Revenue and Finance	<i>ib</i>
CHAPTER VI.	
Dispensaries and Hospital	18
Births and Deaths	<i>ib</i>

CONTENTS (*Continued*).

PARTICULARS.						PAGE.
CHAPTER VII.						
Education	...	...	...	...	...	18-20
APPENDICES.						
Appendix. I.	...	...	...	...	...	22
" II.	...	...	...	...	...	23
" III.	...	...	...	...	...	24
" IV.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" V.	...	...	...	...	...	25
" VI.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" VII.	...	...	...	...	...	26-27
" VIII.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" IX.	...	...	...	...	...	28-29
" X.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XI.	...	...	...	...	...	30-31
" XII.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XIII.	...	...	...	...	...	32
" XIV.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XV.	...	...	...	...	...	33
" XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XVII.	...	...	...	...	...	34
" XVII.(a)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XVIII.	...	...	...	...	...	36-37
" XIX.	...	...	...	...	...	38
" XX.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XXI.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XXII.	...	...	...	...	...	40-51
" XXIII.	...	...	...	...	...	52
" XXIII.(a)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XXIV.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib</i>
" XXV.	...	...	...	...	...	53
" XXVI.	...	...	...	...	...	54-73

No.

FROM

THE STATE COUNCIL,

TONK.

To

Amin-ud-dowla Wazir-ul-mulk Nawab Sir Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim Ali
Khan Saheb Bahadur Sowlat Jang G.C.I.E., the Nawab of Tonk State.

Tonk.

Dated Tonk, the _____ 190 .

YOUR HIGHNESS,

We have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration
Report of the Tonk State for the year 1314 Fasli, corresponding to
1906-07 A.D.

We beg to remain,

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Your most obedient Servants,

Members of the State Council, Tonk.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TONK STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1314 FASLI.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The total area of the State has undergone no change and is 16,49,946 acres as in the previous year. The total population according to the Census of 1901, is 2,73,201 and the gross revenue of the State for the year under report is Rs 15,40,788 which is Rs 15,735 above the average of the past 5 years. The figures of Rs 8,49,283 given in the last year's report are wrong. Gross revenue apparently means the total income of the State from all sources while the figures as shown previously include only land revenue and a few other heads of receipts. The State does not pay any tribute to Government or to any other State.

2. The full name of the Chief is Amin-ud-dowla Wazi-rul-mulk Nawab Sir Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Khan, Saheb Bahadur Sowlat Jang C. C. I. E. He belongs to the Salarzaie clan of the Bonerwal Pathans and is a great grandson of Amir-ud-dowla Nawab Mohamed Amir Khan, the first Nawab of Tonk. He is now about 58 years of age and is good in health except that during the year under report he had slight attacks of gout on three occasions. He made no tours in any of the Parganas of his State but paid a short visit to Bombay in December 1906, in company with his Begum Firdos Zamani who intended going for a pilgrimage to Mecca.

3. One of His Highness' daughters who was married to Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khanson of Sahibzada Mahmud Khan, died in January 1907, while his first Begum Nawab Malika Ala Zamani and one of his sons Zuber Ali Khan aged 20 years died in April 1907. He has now got 10 sons and 12 daughters alive all of whom have been married except two daughters whose marriage is being arranged. The eldest of his sons the heir-apparent, Sahibzada Abdul Hafiz Khan is hale and hearty and after reading for some time in the M. A. O. College Aligarh has now returned to Tonk. He is now being trained in the system of revenue administration and to understand his position and future responsibilities.

4. Major R. B. Berkeley held the office of Political Agent Haraoti and Tonk throughout the year except for a short period on leave during which time Captain Goodbody held charge of his current duties of the office. In February and March 1907 he made a tour in the Parganahs of Chhabra and

Pirawa and inspected the Nizamat offices as well as some of the tanks constructed during the famine of 1900-01. The State is much indebted to him for his valuable advice and keen interest he takes in the welfare and administration of the State.

In December 1906, Major S. F. Bayley I. A. Political Agent Bhopal visited Sironj and inspected the Moghia Settlement at Yusufpura. He expressed his general satisfaction with the existing arrangements and made certain suggestions for further improvements which are receiving the due attention of the state authorities. He also advised the maintenance of a friendly attitude towards the neighbouring State of Maksudangarh and the value of his remarks is fully appreciated by the Tonk Darbar. It seems however somewhat difficult for the Tonk authorities to prescribe specially lenient rules for the Maksudangarh border villages and in the interests of their State they are bound to supervise their forests. In fact the Sironj local officers complain that their forests are greatly damaged by the Maksudangarh people and as the forest area is so near the Maksudangarh town, friction is always possible.

Mr. H. Marsh C.I.E., Consulting-Engineer, Protective Works, Central India visited Sironj in February 1907, and pointed out the necessity of raising field embankments which would prevent the rain water running to waste and enable the land to retain moisture for sowings. His remarks are very valuable but unfortunately the Zamindars of Sironj are so lazy and careless that it is difficult to expect any improvement from them. Attention is however being paid to the valuable advice of Mr. Marsh and a scheme to improve the present state of things in Sironj is under consideration.

In April 1907, the Resident of Mewar made a tour in the Nimbahera Pargana and inspected the Jail, School, Dispensary and the Nizamat office. He expressed his general satisfaction regarding the work done there.

*Personnel of the
administration see state-
ment No. 1.*

5. F. S. Iftikharuddin Revenue Member was in the beginning of the year deputed as an Attache to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. As his transfer was merely temporary in the first instance, his post remained vacant till March 1907, when he was appointed as British Agent Kabul. In April 1907, the services of M. Mahbub Alam Khan E.A.C. and Personal Assistant to Revenue Commissioner Peshawar were lent to the State for the Post of Revenue Member. Owing to the paucity of trained men in the State the services of three more officials from British India were also borrowed for the State during the year *viz* those of Sayed Iqbal Ali Shah Nazim of Nimbahera, Babu Ata Mohamed Engineer, and Lala Gokal Chand Manager Court of Wards.

The post of Nazim Nimbahera fell vacant in February 1907, owing to the death from plague of Mian Mohamed. As no suitable person was forthcoming among the State officials, Sayed Iqbal Ali from British India was appointed to the post. The post of Engineer had remained vacant for some time and it was with some difficulty that the post was filled in August

last by the appointment of a competent man *viz* Ata Mohamed. Several cases relating to the debts of the Members of the *Khandan* had been pending for a very long time in the offices of the State and no proper settlement of them could be made for want of an experienced and tactful man. A new post of the Manager Court of Wards was therefore created and Lala Gokal Chand an acting Naib-Tahsildar in the Punjab was appointed to it.

The popular Superintendent of Police Khan Bahadur Sayed Jalaluddin Haider has unfortunately died towards the close of the year and his post remains unfilled upto the present. It is difficult to get men of the stamp of the deceased Superintendent on a pay of Rs- 100 per mensem.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

6. The first settlement of all the six parganahs of the State was made by Captain (now Colonel) T. C. Pears. Prior to his settlement the land revenue was realised in kind except for some valuable crops of which the revenue was assessed according to *Zabti* rates. Several of the villages were also farmed out, and a lump sum in cash was taken from the farmers for a certain number of years. Captain Pears introduced the cash assessment instead and fixed the demand of the State at Rs- 10,37,708 cash for a term of 20 years with effect from 1890-91 in Nimbahera, from 1891-2 in Chabra, Sironj and Pirawa and from 1892-3 in Tonk and Aligarh. He fixed the revenue rates for each class of soil in each assessment circle and worked out his assessments for each village according to those rates. After his departure from the State numerous objections were raised against his settlement and much difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue. Mr. John Hooper Secretary Revenue Board United Provinces, was consequently appointed in 1895 to examine the new assessment rates. Mr. Hooper reported that (i) Captain Pear's assessment was extremely uneven (ii) the total demand for a pargana could have been borne without complaint if it had been more fairly apportioned among the villages and individual holdings (iii) the soil demarcation was inaccurate and that (iv) a revised settlement was necessary. However in view of the straitened finances of the State a complete revised settlement on a sound footing could not be undertaken and in 1896 it was decided that Mr. Tucker, the then Political Agent Harnoti and Tonk, should as settlement officer, revise the general assessments aided by an assistant and the Revenue Staff. Mr. Tucker seems to have confined his revision scheme only to fixing the demand for each village. He did not interfere with the classification of soil as fixed by Captain Pears and made a rough estimate of the quality of lands of each village probably from the records prepared by Captain Pears. He did not work out any soil rates or revenue rates but fixed his assessment for each field without being able to arrange for a detailed inspection on the spot. His assessments for each

The Land
Revenue
Settlement.

village appear to be generally based on the amount of yearly collections and the result of his revision was as follows :—

Captain Pear's assessment ...	...	Rs 10,37,708
Average yearly collections from the time } of Captain Pear's settlement ... }	..	8,45,646
Mr. Tucker's revised Jama ...	... ..	8,57,946

The rough and ready way in which the revision scheme was hurried through is evident from the fact that about 19,000 objections as regards the classification of soil were filed against Captain Pear's settlement but Mr. Tucker was only able to set apart a portion of the revenue from each pargana to meet the reductions to be made on account of allowing an objection. He could not investigate the validity of each objection himself and left all this work to the mercy of the revenue staff of the State.

Present State
of records
and realisa-
tion of reve-
nue.

7. The above settlement, defective though it was, would have been a sufficient guide for the future administration of the land revenue of the State but unfortunately its' working seems to have fallen into the hands of an untrained and untrustworthy staff whose doings, unchecked as they have been, have greatly helped in making it a failure and the present state of things cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory. No clear instructions were ever issued for remissions or suspensions of land revenue whenever there was a serious necessity for them and the result is that some 20 lakhs of revenue remains uncollected upto the present. The people still complain, and most of them rightly, that the cash assessment for their fields was heavy and was not fixed according to their quality. Even when the State acquires some land for State purposes its' revenue is not remitted in favour of the Khatedar and the amount assessed on the field is being shown as arrears of revenue against him. There was a clear provision made by Mr. Tucker that when an irrigation work falls out of use the assessment fixed thereon should be remitted but little notice has been taken of this rule and the assessment once fixed on a field is still demanded from the Khatedar. Some 1,500 objections claiming a reduction of Rs 12,000 of revenue on this account are pending and no orders have yet been passed on them. Again as no effort has been made to keep the settlement records upto date it is now difficult to fix the yearly demand of a village correctly. Nearly all the *Asamis* have got some sort of arrears against their names and it is left to the local officers to realise as much of the arrears from the *Asamis* every year as they please. This procedure has led to a good deal of confusion in accounts and the consequent harrassment of the revenue payers and on the whole it is too much to say that the revenue administration of the State is satisfactory.

It seems unnecessary to make here a detail of all the causes which have led to the failure of the revenue administration of the State but there can be no doubt that during the recent years the land revenue receipts of the State have greatly suffered. Besides the above state of things the famine of 1900-1 (Sambat year 1956) was another disaster which greatly impaired the agricultural resources of the State and reduced its' population from 3½ lakhs in

1891 to a little more than 2½ lakhs in 1901. As a result of all these difficulties the following figures will show that the State has never been able to realise its full revenue demand:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collections.</i>	<i>Percentage of Collections.</i>	
1306 F.	8,57,946	7,57,057	88	Mr. Tucker's revised Settlement. Famine year.
1307 F.	8,24,982	3,28,424	40	
1308 F.	8,17,397	6,41,956	79	
1309 F.	8,20,460	5,20,083	63	
1310 F.	8,42,122	7,35,347	87	
1311 F.	7,93,551	6,99,883	88	
1312 F.	7,83,979	6,57,379	84	
1313 F.	8,33,075	5,28,881	64	Bad year.
1314 F.	7,97,010	7,28,254	91	

It will be seen from the above statement that the figures of demand every year have undergone very little change since Mr. Tucker's revision while the actual realisations show considerable variations. This is apparently a consequence of careless estimates of the demand. No remissions or suspensions have ever been granted in time except in the year 1313 Fasli when Rs 1,53,858 were ordered to be remitted out of the total demand of Rs 8,33,075 and thus Rs 6,79,217 only were considered realisable. This amount even could not be realised in full and something like 1½ lakhs remained uncollected.

8. The land revenue collections for the year under report give a percentage of 91 which is the best on record since Mr. Tucker's revision specially when it is seen that the State has in addition been able to realise this year a sum of Rs 75,443 out of past years' arrears. No doubt the harvests of 1314 Fasli were a little above average but the high percentage of collections is chiefly due to the careful supervision over realisations. The new Revenue Member made tours in the different parganas of the State and although he has not had his full time to devote attention to the bad state of things he has succeeded in getting hold of some of the dishonest officials and in checking their high-handedness. One dishonest Peshkar was dismissed and a Tahsildar was suspended during the year while three Field Kanungos have been dismissed and one is under suspension. A Wasilbaqi-nawis has been sent to jail for six months and a few other revenue officials have been heavily fined. This has frightened the subordinate officials and the result is so far satisfactory. However there is considerable room for making further improvements and it may be hoped that the next year's figures will also bring in a satisfactory result.

9. Another thing which has helped in more than one way to make a confusion in the land revenue accounts in this State is the existence of a large number of Jagirs and Muafis. Out of the total number of 1349 villages in the State 298 villages are held in Jagir and Muafi. Neither Captain Pears nor Mr. Tucker made a field to field survey of the Jagir villages. Captain Pears made only an estimate of the total area of the

Area and Irrigation.

Jagir villages and did not assess the area held rent-free so that it is difficult to find what would have been the total assessment of the State had there been no Jagirs and Muafis. When a jagir village or muafi is confiscated, no statistics of area to be included in the Khalsa village returns, are available. What is done is that the State takes as much revenue of the confiscated areas as its subordinates may be pleased to give it. Considerable changes have taken place in the Jagir and Khalsa village area since the time of the Settlement. Some Khalsa villages have been given in jagir and several jagir villages have been resumed and now there are no accurate figures of the areas sown every year in the jagir villages or in the Khalsa villages. The total area of the State as measured by Captain Pears amounts to 16,49,946 acres and the total area sown as recorded by Mr. Tucker is 3,75,239 acres in 1897-98. The total area sown as shown in the returns submitted last year to the Government of India amounts to 2,55,298 acres but this is wrong because it does not include the sown areas of the villages which were formerly held in jagir and are now khalsa. The year 1314 Fasli was certainly a little above average throughout the State and though in the absence of any reliable data it is difficult to find out the areas newly broken or left fallow it is estimated that the total area sown during the year in the khalsa villages amounts to something like 3,00,000 acres. 12960 irrigating wells were recorded in the settlement papers but many of them, chiefly owing to the disastrous famine of 1900-1 have fallen out of use since then, and, as no yearly record of the wells falling out of use or of those brought into use has been kept it is now difficult to say how many wells are working at the present time. Mr. Tucker has recorded that the area irrigated was 41,000 acres but out of the total area of 3 lakhs of acres there are now only 25,000 acres irrigated and the rest is all *barani*. The decrease of 16,000 acres in the irrigated area is very unsatisfactory and although it may chiefly be ascribed to the severe famine of 1900-1 throughout the country and to the bad scarcity of 1905-06 in two parganas of the State which reduced the water level of the wells to a great extent yet the defects in the general administration of the revenue department must also be somewhat held responsible for it. In recent years some 1½ lakhs of rupees has been spent on the construction of tanks but very little benefit seems to have been derived from them. The area irrigated from them amounts to only 700 acres on the average and no attempt has apparently been made fully to utilise the water of these tanks for cultivation. It is said that the tanks were constructed chiefly for the purpose of retaining water so as to enable the Zimindars to cultivate the area in their beds after the water has dried. The absurdity of this explanation lies in the fact that in the first place only small embankments are required for retaining the moisture in a field and secondly when we have got sufficient water for irrigating the land there can be no harm in utilising it for the irrigation of the neighbouring fields whereby the bed will become available for cultivation. Arrangements are however being made now to make use of the water collected in tanks and some improvement in the next year's returns may be hoped for.

10. In view of a large number of wells having fallen out of use owing to the decrease in the water supply a boring apparatus has recently been bought. The experiment is still in its infancy and considering that there is hard stone in the bed of most of the wells it is at present too much to hope for any great success in the matter.

11. As in the case of the land revenue accounts the accounts of money advanced as takavi to agriculturists are in confusion, and the State Treasury seems to have suffered considerable loss in these transactions also. In the beginning of the year under report Rs. 1,57,127 cash were found to be outstanding on this account besides a large amount of grain valued at some lakhs of rupees which was advanced in previous years in the pargana of Sironj. No instalments for repayment of debts so advanced were fixed and all previous realisations seem to have been made without any principle. The grain accounts in Sironj are vague and quite untrustworthy and it appears that some of the grain was taken by the people who were put in charge of the distribution work. In November 1906 a special establishment was appointed by F. S. Istikhar-ud-din to make enquiries and to prepare the account of grain advances there and so far the State has succeeded in clearing the accounts of 100 out of 480 villages in the pargana. Rs. 5,100 have during the year been realised towards the grain debts and the balance is still outstanding and unsettled. No advances were made during the year except a small sum of Rs. 329 to the *moghias* of Yusufpura in Sironj, Rs. 17,538 out of the balance of Rs. 1,57,127 were realised during the year and the outstanding balance of cash advances at the end of the year was:—

Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	28,570
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	,,	7,063
Chhabra	...	...	...	...	...	,,	20,810
Sironj	...	...	...	...	...	,,	15,198
Pirawa	...	...	...	...	...	,,	45,019
Nimbahera	...	...	...	...	...	,,	23,258
Total						Rs.	1,39,918

Orders have been issued to Nazims to find out what amounts are really recoverable and to fix instalments for the easy recovery of such balances.

12. No important boundary dispute was settled during the year. However an ordinary dispute in respect of a small area of 19 Biswas in the village of Simli Kham in the pargana of Pirawa between the Tonk State and Dobra State of Indore was settled by the Survey Commissioner of Indore in presence of the Nazim of Pirawa who represented the Tonk Darbar.

Boundary disputes.

13. As stated above the existence of a large amount of assigned revenue in this State has been a source of great trouble to the administration in more than one way. His Highness' attention had long since been drawn to the effect of this growing burden on the State finances. Out of the total yearly revenue of about 14 lakhs of rupees some 6½ lakhs is assigned to various persons and further assignments of more than one lakh of rupees may shortly be required to provide His Highness' children with maintenance allowances.

Jagirs and Muafis.

During the year His Highness took up the case of the Members of his *Khandan* who are in the enjoyment of a total of Rs 2,19,077 in jagirs and Rs 1,91,967 in cash allowance besides muafis aggregating Rs 37,513 in value. That is to say a grand total of Rs 4,48,557. The cases of other jagirdars and muafi-holders have been left to be dealt with during the next revision of settlement. Many of the members of the *Khandan* and other grantees are in the enjoyment of more than what they are legally entitled to get from the State, and in the absence of any rules according to which a Muafi, pension or a jagir once granted can be resumed, much difficulty is being felt in ordering resumptions and making new grants to deserving people. His Highness has accordingly prepared a full and carefully drawn up scheme for the future treatment of the jagirs and allowances of his family. This is now under the consideration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana. According to His Highness' proposals an immediate reduction of some Rs. 56,000 in the present cash and jagir grants is anticipated while a resumption of Rs. 1,35,136 is to be made after the death of the present holders. The step taken by His Highness is most satisfactory and is a matter for congratulation to the State finances. When his scheme has been brought into force and the encroachments on Khalsa villages which are at present made by the jagirdars checked, the State will not only benefit by an increase in its revenue but there will be an end of the many disputes and references which are now-a-days taking up the greater part of the time of His Highness, the Council, the Political Agent and other officials of the State, and which does not allow much other important work to be attended to.

Colonization
Scheme.

14. In view of the fact that out of the total area of the Khalsa villages of the State of 11,58,568 acres, 5,41,677 acres, were recorded as culturable waste during the year 1905-06, F. S. Iftikhar-ud-din in November 1906 initiated a scheme for importing colonists from outside the State into the pargana of Sironj. The total Khalsa area of the Pargana is 4,67,030 acres out of which only 89,820 acres are cultivated and 2,89,942 acres are culturable waste. The population of the pargana which has decreased from 93,856 souls in 1891 to 68,463 souls in 1901 and of which the agricultural portion is most indolent and backward in civilization was considered to be inefficient and inadequate for making any increase in the area under cultivation and in order to enable the State to get something out of the large areas thrown out of cultivation some rules were framed for the grant of lands to persons who may desire to come to Sironj for colonization. These rules are still under the consideration of His Highness but the difficulties in starting and supervising a scheme of this sort are great and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has advised His Highness to begin the work only experimentally. A considerable number of applications for grants of land aggregating some 2½ lakhs of acres in anticipation of the scheme being sanctioned have been received and orders will be passed on them as soon as the scheme has taken a practical shape.

15. On taking charge of the office of the Revenue Member F. S. Iftikhar-ud-din found that nearly all the revenue officials of the State *i.e.* Nazims, Naib-Nazims, Tahsildars and Field Qanungos had no practical training in the revenue records and procedure and instead of doing any work they were merely spoiling the records prepared by Captain Pears and Mr. Tucker. With the permission of the Settlement Commissioner Punjab he made arrangements with Captain Beadon, Settlement Officer, Delhi to give some training to the Tonk revenue officials. Accordingly during the year under report 2 Naib-Nazims, 7 Tahsildars and 11 Field Qanungos were sent to Delhi in two batches. Each official was required to work in the Delhi Settlement for three months and during his absence his work was entrusted to other officials. The time for training was short and the Settlement Officer Delhi had rightly remarked that it was the official's own duty to learn the work during the short period for which they were deputed. However some of these officials seem to have learnt something by this training and have received certificates to this effect from the Settlement Officer and there can be no doubt that the State will be benefited by this arrangement. The Tonk Darbar take this opportunity of thanking the good officers of British India for taking so much interest in the welfare of the administration of the State.

Training of
revenue
officials
in revenue
matters.

16. It has been a custom here for the State to take on itself as Court of Wards the management of the estates of deserving families including the Members of the *Mhandan* who are unable to manage their affairs themselves because they are minors or widows or because they are heavily indebted on account of their imprudence and extravagant habits. This was chiefly done in order to save if possible the disabled persons from ruin and to satisfy the decrees of Civil Courts as well as the other debts which had remained unpaid for a long time. A moharrir on a small salary was entrusted with this important work and in fact he could make no improvement in the management of such estates, L. Gokal Chand officiating Naib-Tahsildar in the Punjab therefore was appointed as Manager of the Court of Wards on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem in January 1907. There were ten estates under the management of the Court of Wards in the beginning of the year under report and the total debts on them amounted to Rs. 63,049-15-2. Proper arrangements on the lines of rules in force in British India were made to settle the accounts and so far the court has succeeded in adjusting accounts amounting to Rs. 32,282-10-10. The creditors were offered cash payments or certain fixed instalments provided they made some concessions in the heavy rates of interest and the result is that the court has paid only Rs. 20,450-8-9 instead of Rs. 32,282-10-10 the creditors having waived their rights voluntarily for Rs. 11,832-2-1. Three out of these ten estates *viz* those of Sahibzada Abdul-Qayyum Khan, Sahibzada Abdul-Qaddus Khan and Sahibzada Abdul Wase Khan were declared quite free from debt and were during the year released from the management of the court. As the above result was very satisfactory seven more estates with a debt of Rs. 2,68,405-0-3 were transferred to the management of the Court in June and September last. Rs. 2,459-9-2 have since been paid and the amount of debt at the close of the year remaining outstanding is Rs. 2,659-45-7-1.

Court of
Wards.

Four out of these seven are the estates of :—

<i>Jharana</i> —Nawab Khatun Zamani Begum wife of H. H. with a debt of ...	... Rs. 61,401-8-3
<i>Piplu</i> —Nawab Malika Ala Zamani Begum deceased wife of H. H. with a debt of ...	„ 57,625-12-0
<i>Bamdara</i> —Nawab Jahan-Ara Begum step mother of H. H. with a debt of ...	„ 35,134-14-10
<i>Bhambor</i> —S. Abdul Hamid Khan brother of H. H. with a debt of ...	„ 99,228-4-0

but as they were made over to the Court of Wards only after the last Rabi had been reaped the court has not been able to pay any large sum towards their debts. Accounts of debts are being examined and a reasonable settlement of them is hoped shortly.

Proper accounts of the income and expenditure of all the estates are being kept by the Manager, Court of Wards and the Wards are paid fixed maintenance allowances. The supervision of the estates has improved considerably and the Court has a hopeful future before it. The establishment of the Court of Wards is self supporting, a fee of Rs 5 per cent on the income of estates under management is charged for its maintenance.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

17. The State has its own laws to administer its affairs. Help is also taken from laws and regulations current in British India, as described in Appendix II. The Mohamedan Law Court, at the head quarters is an important tribunal for those preferring a decision both in Civil and in certain kinds of Criminal suits, strictly in accordance with the dictates of the Mohamedan Law.

Though some of the retired servants of the State are in receipt of a pension there existed no regular legislation on the point in the State. Pensions were awarded irregularly and often indiscriminately. In order to ensure loyal and devoted service for the State it was considered advisable to prescribe a regular and systematic code of law for the proper regulation of pensions and gratuities in the future. The draft has been considered in Council and with the sanction of His Highness the Nawab has taken the form of law.

Reforms have now and then been suggested in the laws regulating the production, sale, etc. of opium produced in the State, but no new legislation has been possible during the year under report owing to heavy work in the Council's office.

18. Towards the beginning of the year the army was 1,780 strong, Military force out of whom 23 died and 75 were either discharged or deserted. There was thus a reduction of 98 in the total number. The vacancies were filled by recruitment and 92 persons were enlisted so the force numbered 1,774 towards the close of the year, *vide* Appendix III. The decrease in numbers as compared with the previous year was due to the dismissal of six men employed in the State Band. Their posts were allowed to remain vacant and their pay was utilized in improving the salaries of the rest of the Bandmen. There is no European Commissioned Officer in the army. It has been customary to show two such officers under the head "Infantry" from year to year. The mistake is probably due to the confusion of the word Christian with European. It has been rectified now. The total number of officers is 320 out of whom 57 are Commissioned Officers. The fighting strength of 1,454 seems to be well officered, but they are mostly armed with weapons which are practically of very little use in modern warfare. The men in the Husani Battalion possess 773 muzzle loading guns and the officers of the same battalion have 14 swords. The rest of the army possess their own weapons. The force is employed on watch and ward duties in the Sadar as well as in the outlying parganas. They know whatever drill is necessary and are trained to perform duties in connection with watch and escort. The expenditure on the maintenance of military forces in the State was Rs. 1,66,354 *i. e.*, the same as during the previous year.

19. The police force numbers 885 men, out of whom 202 are officers, 668 constables and the rest are Chowkidars (watchmen) and Moharrirs. Of the five Inspectors one was dismissed and two were otherwise departmentally punished during the year. Out of 35 Thanedars 13 received departmental punishments while only 2 of them got promotion. Working of Police.

The police is under the general supervision of the Superintendent, a retired Inspector from the United Provinces. He has made efforts to introduce registers and forms current in British India, but his success in this direction has not been very considerable.

Police work is generally performed by low-paid men who have no professional training. Efforts, however, are being made to introduce a higher standard of efficiency among them. It is proposed to send out suitable men for training at the expense of the State, and two candidates have already been nominated for police instruction in the Police Training College Moradabad. If this procedure is adhered to the establishment of officers will be considerably improved. A Police Reform Scheme is also under contemplation. It proposes a general increase of salaries in all grades. The increased expenditure is to be met chiefly by reduction in the Police force. The police in the Nimbahera and Sironj parganas of the State are armed with muzzle loading guns and swords and wear uniform. In the remaining parganas of the State they are partly armed with muzzle loading guns and partly with antique match locks but all wear uniform. It has been considered advisable to supply the whole police with the same kind of weapons and the Home Member is thinking of submitting a proposal on the subject. A large number of the police possess swords as well, but the weapons are worn more for show than for use, as by constant use they have been rendered quite unserviceable.

The police are fairly efficient for keeping the peace, checking crime and tracking offenders.

There was an increase in the dacoitees committed by the Minas (Criminal tribe) of Mewar in the Nimbahera Pargana this year and the Home Member personally made a tour in the pargana to make investigations on the spot and to take measures for the suppression of these occurrences for the future. The Home Member on his return pointed out the necessity of deputing a strong guard on the border and a military detachment and a police guard were at once despatched. The increased expenditure for the additional guard was met from savings in the police budget for the year. Since then order has been restored on the troubled border and the people have once more begun to settle down peacefully. The *raids* have done serious injury to the State and several villages have been deserted. The adjoining States have all cordially promised to unite in putting down the lawlessness prevailing on the Nimbahera border and there is every hope that the co-operation of the Tonk, Gwalior, and Mewar Darbars will result in restoring complete order and peace there. It has been arranged to import suitable weapons for the police so deputed, for they cannot be expected to face to advantage with such worthless weapons as they now possess, their well armed enemies.

Village Police.

There are no regular village police in the State but their duties are performed by the village menials called Chowkidars in Tonk, Aligarh, Nimbahera, Pirawa, and Khunta in Sironj and Chhabra. Some of these menials get a cash payment in remuneration for their services while others enjoy free grants of land. With regards to the working of the police *vide* Appendices V, VI and VII.

It appears from Appendix V that the police arrested 1,062 persons and sent up 737 for trial. Of the number sent for trial 277 were convicted and 289 were acquitted or discharged, thus giving a percentage of 38 which is the same as in the previous year.

During this year 14 persons got promotion, 59 were dismissed, 44 received a punishment of fine, suspension and decrease of pay, and 6 were convicted in Judicial Crimes. Only two Sub-Inspectors one Hawaldar and one Constable received cash prizes. The proportion of literate to illiterate is about 18 percent which gives a decrease of 5 percent as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that those who proved in practice illiterate have been taken out of the list of literates. From Appendix VII it will be seen that the number of crimes committed during the year was 781 against 817 in the previous year or a decrease of 36. Out of 261 persons convicted only one received a sentence of imprisonment for a term above five years, and 16 were out-lawed *vide* Appendix VI. The value of stolen property was Rs. 33,915. The value of property recovered was Rs. 10,387, the percentage being 31 against 43 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 12 which is due to the fact that in the four dacoitees in Nimbahera the value of stolen property was Rs. 9,059-4-0 and as the claims have not yet been decided by the Mewar Residency the amount has not been taken into account.

20. Appendix VIII shows that the number of offences reported during the year was 1586 against 2164 in the previous year, thus giving a decrease of 578. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 3306 as compared with 3689 in the previous year which gives a decrease of 383. Of the total number of persons dealt with during the year, the cases of 266 remained under disposal at the close of the year which does not compare favourably with the figures of the previous year *viz.* 235.

Criminal
Justice.

21. Appendix IX:—There were 147 appeals for disposal during the year. Orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 89, modified in 14 and reversed in 22. Two were remanded, 3 reported to higher authorities for orders, and further reports were called for in six. The remaining 11 were pending at the close of the year. The result on the whole was satisfactory.

Judicial

Out of 30 criminal cases 25 were disposed of during the year. The orders of Lower Courts were upheld in 16, modified in 7 and reversed in 2. The pending balance at the close of the year was 5.

Council.

22. *Vide* Appendices X and XI:—The total number of cases including previous year's balance of 321 was 1836, out of which 1587 were decided and 249 were left undisposed of at the end of the year. In the previous year 1489 cases were disposed of. The result is better than that of the last year.

Civil Justice.

Appendix XI:—920 applications were instituted during the year out of which 874 were disposed of. The total amount claimed in decrees was Rs. 1,18,783 and the value of recoveries was greater by Rs. 6,646 than the total amount claimed. The reason being that a part of the balance of the previous year was paid up during the year. There remained pending 528 cases which shows that the working of the Court was satisfactory.

Execution of
decrees.

23. Appendix XII:—The number of appeals disposed of was 211 against 228 instituted. Orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 121, reversed in 41, modified in 13, 19 were sent back for further enquires, and 17 were compromised. The balance for disposal at the close of the year was 17. The average duration of the cases was 4 months and 29 days.

Appellate
Court.

24. At the end of the year there remained 17 cases under disposal. The average duration of cases was 4 months. The reason being that Judicial cases are heard only once a week provided there is not other urgent State business demanding the attention of the Council.

Council.

25. An extradition agreement with the Kotah State was concluded during the year. Colonel Wylie's rules in force in Central India have been adopted. The extradition agreement with Jaipur State remains pending no reply having been received from the Jaipur Darbar.

Extradition.

26. *Vide* Appendix XIII:—The pargana Jails keep such prisoners only as are sentenced for six months' imprisonment and under, and the rest are kept in the Sadar Jail at Tonk. The result of the working of the Sadar Jail was satisfactory and the physical condition and conduct of the prisoners was good. Appendix XIII gives a fair idea of the working of the Jails in the State. The Jailer of the Sadar Jail Tonk was sent to receive Jail training at the Ajmer Central Jail for six months.

Prisons.

Registration.

27. *Vide* Appendix XIV:—The number of deeds during the year was 158 against 131 during the previous year. The department has made no progress. Appendix XV shows that a sum of Rs 248-2-0 was expended in excess of the annual income of Rs 411-14-0.

Municipal
Administra-
tion.

28. *Vide* Appendix XVI:—There exists a Municipal Committee in the town of Tonk only, but the other towns of the State possess a conservancy establishment. The conservancy and lighting of the streets in Tonk are under the charge of the Municipal Committee which consists of a Superintendent, 4 Honorary members and a Mohtamin. The Municipality work under the direction of the Financial Member. The money realized from local taxes levied from the grain-dealers and shop-keepers is sufficient to meet the Municipal expenses.

No epidemics broke out in Tonk town during the year. The sanitary arrangements were good.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and
Crops
Tonk and Aligarh.

29. Both the Kharif and Rabi harvests of 1905-06 were very poor in the parganas of Tonk and Aligarh. The rainfall throughout the whole of the year (April 1905 to March 1906) was 6·17 inches and 10·53 inches respectively against averages of 16·78 inches and 16·62 inches for the previous 5 years and the agricultural population generally was very badly off. No rain fell in April, and May brought only scanty showers but a much needed relief was afforded in June 1906, which brought in rain of about 2 and one inches respectively and enabled the Zamindars to prepare lands for the next Kharif. This was followed by heavy and copious rains in July, 6·98 and 12·27 inches respectively against the averages of 6·84 and 5·09 inches respectively. Large areas were sown for Kharif and the prospects improved considerably. In August though the rainfall was much less than the average yet it enabled the standing crops to prosper. The month of September again brought in heavy rain; 5 inches against an average of 4 and while it greatly benefitted the standing Kharif crop was also very useful for the sowings of next Rabi. Although some damage was done to Kharif crops by locusts the harvest on the whole was decidedly above the average. The next four months were rainless except light showers in December 1906, and January 1907, but more than two inches of rain fell throughout these two parganas in February 1907 and greatly benefitted the standing Rabi crops. March and April 1907, were again dry but the moisture in the land caused by the February rains was so abundant that most of the standing crops ripened. Hailstorms did damage in nearly 20 villages of the pargana but considering the general condition of the people and of outturn, the Rabi crop was an average one. No difficulty regarding fodder was experienced throughout the year and both the cattle and the people, who had badly suffered during the previous year, seemed comfortable.

The total rainfall in 1905-06 (1313F) was 11.32 inches against an average of 22.47 inches but the distress was not so acute as in Tonk and Aligarh. Some showers fell in May but heavy rains 2.80 in June and 11.39 in July against an average of 1.35 and 10.21 inches respectively fell in this pargana and changed the situation altogether. 1½ inches of rain fell in August which ripened the Kharif crops. Very heavy rain fell in September 7.82 inches against an average of 3.64 and greatly helped the Rabi sowings. The winter rains were however very bad and only 10 cents of rain fell in February and large areas of *Barani* land sown with the Rabi almost failed and the result was a good Kharif and a bad Rabi. There were however no complaints for fodder and as the *Chahi* crops were good throughout and the prices were not high no anxiety was felt by the people.

Nimbahera.



These 3 parganas are situated in Central India and are less liable to damage by drought. The rainfall was timely and copious, 35, 42 and 36 inches against an average of 35, 38 and 30 respectively and both the Kharif and Rabi harvests yielded a good outturn. Sironj however suffered to some extent from damage by hailstorms but the extent of the area affected was small and the more valuable crops of Til, Romeli and cotton gave a fairly large outturn.

Sironj,
Chhabra
and
Pirawa.

30. On the whole both the Kharif and Rabi crops of 1314 Fasli (1906-07) were good in the three parganas of Central India. The Kharif in Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera was decidedly above the average while the Rabi was average in Tonk and Aligarh and bad in Nimbahera. After March 1907 the month of April was usually dry but good showers fell in May throughout the State. More than 2 inches of rain also fell in June in the three parganas of Central India but the month proved rainless for Nimbahera, and only brought in a few showers in Tonk and Aligarh. The people in the three last mentioned districts began to feel anxious when in the third week of July the monsoon rains brought in a very heavy fall of rain which lasted up to the third week of August. Some showers fell during September in Aligarh, Sironj and Chhabra but after that the rains have totally ceased throughout the State and the agricultural prospects are not favourable. Prices of important food grains such as wheat, jawar, gram, barley bajra, maize and Til for October 1907 are therefore generally high as compared with those of October 1906. They appear to be higher if compared with the rest of the year from the beginning of 1907. Up to the middle of September 1907 they were not so high but have since been rising gradually. Ghee has however been selling very dear throughout the year. The Kharif crop on *barani* lands which was sown before the burst of the monsoon has generally failed but that sown afterwards is a fairly average crop. Fodder and grass are still abundant and as the irrigated crops are excellent the people are not very anxious. Sowings for the next Rabi have been made on a large scale and if rain falls within the month of December there will be very little cause for anxiety.

General Con-
dition and
Prices.

Plague prevailed in Nimbahera from January to June 1907 causing a mortality of 207 souls. The inhabitants evacuated their houses and took up their abode outside the town. The ordinary preventive measures were

adopted. The plague visited the pargana again in September 1907, but it was less virulent and only 15 fell victims to it. The health of the people in the other parganas of the State was generally good.

Live Stock.

31. The figures given in Appendix No. XX, appear to be all wrong in the present year's as well as in the previous year's return. It is impossible to have 51,228 colts and fillies in a State where there are only 1949 mares, and the variations in the figures of Nimbahera and Chhabra are so great that it is difficult to believe either of the two statements. It is curious that in Tonk where there is a good number of riding carts the relevant column in the previous year's return is blank while in Aligarh 117 such carts have been shown this year against 6 in the previous year. Orders have been issued to Nizamats to explain these differences and it is hoped that the correct figures will be reported in the next year's return.

During the year no disease has been reported among cattle except some cases of rinderpest in Sironj but generally speaking the condition of cattle has been good throughout the State and fodder has been abundant.

Post Office.

32. There are 6 Government Post Offices one at each of the headquarters of the six parganas of the State and 4 Government Telegraph Offices at the head-quarters of Tonk, Nimbahera, Chhabra and Pirawa Parganas. The necessity of establishing a telegraph office at Sironj is greatly felt and the Revenue Member is in correspondence on the subject with the authorities concerned.

Minerals

33. It is generally said that some minerals exist in the State and in fact iron is found at Lateri in Sironj and at Amli in Aligarh but the mines have been closed for the last 60 years as the working expenses exceeded the profits. During the year under report an application for grant of a license to prospect mica in the villages of Chironj, Deobarnian, Daira, Turki and Hari Khurd in pargana Tonk was received and with the approval of the Honorable the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana, the license was granted for one year on payment of Rs. 300. The licensee commenced prospecting operations in October 1907, but has confined them at present to the village of Chironj only. So far some 5 or 6 maunds only of saleable mica has been found because the mine consists of small pieces only for which there is little demand in the market and it is still doubtful whether the experiment will meet success or not.

Forest.

34. The area of the State forests is 82,073 bighas and the chief forest productions are :—

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Grasses. | 4. Katha. |
| 2. Timber. | 5. Dry fruits. |
| 3. Honey. | etc., etc., |

Trade and manufacture.

35. Customs schedule is shown as Appendix XXVI towards the end of the report. There is no important factory in the State except the cotton ginning and pressing factory in Nimbahera. Trade and manufactures are usually carried on by handicrafts men. Woolen mats (namdas) of very good quality are manufactured in Tonk which are exported in abundance. Excellent silver and gold wares and ornaments of every description are also made by the goldsmiths and silversmiths.

36. *Vide* Appendix XIX:—The expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 45918 as detailed below :—

On building and roads	...	...	...	Rs. 23,060.
On irrigation works	...	...	...	,, 19,467.
Establishment charges	...	...	...	,, 3,391.

No new irrigation work was taken in hand but the sum was spent in the completion of tanks commenced in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas during the famine of 1313 Fasli

37. The income derived from intoxicating drugs is the tax on them. There is no such tax on intoxicating drugs. The figures 37,410 given in the previous year as income from opium constituted in reality the customs duty on it. This year the income is shown in Appendix XXII. The use of wine and other intoxicants, opium excepted, is forbidden as there are religious objections to an income derived from duties on them. Consequently the *vice* is reduced to a minimum. There are 8 liquor shops in Nimbahera the income from which goes to the Municipal Committee and there are only 6 shops in Chhabra. Rs. 78 shown as income from Ganja is the import duty on it.

Intoxicating
drugs.

CHAPTER V.

38. There was an increase of Rs. 2,30,828 in the gross income during the year as compared with 1313 Fasli, the particulars of which are given below :—

Revenue and
Finance.

Head.	Increase.
(1) Arrears	30,499.
(2) Land Revenue	1,47,502.
(3) Petty Items	86,538.
Total	2,64,539.
(4) Less Exchange } compensation }	33,711.
Net Increase	2,30,828.

The total ordinary expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 10,05,482 against Rs. 10,71,382 during the previous year which gives a saving of Rs. 65,900. Good harvests and strict economy in all details of expenditure resulted in an increase of State revenue and decrease in estimated expenditure so that loans to the amount of Rs. 3,85,486 were cleared off during the year under report. This sum includes interest for 1314 Fasli. For full particulars see Appendix XXII. The total assets of the State were shown at Rs. 10,35,874 in the report for the previous year while in the year under report they stand at Rs. 9,42,171 including the opening cash balance. The total liabilities during the year under report were reduced to the extent of Rs. 2,28,716 as there was an increase of Rs. 74,029 under the head deposit in comparison with the previous year and Rs. 82,678 were added to the liabilities on account of interest for the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

Dispensaries
and Hospi-
tals.

39. *Vide* Appendix XXIII:—The number of Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State is 7 *i.e.* 2 in Tonk proper, 1 for Males and 1 for Females and 5 Dispensaries at the head-quarters of the Parganas. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,645. In addition to the Dispensaries above mentioned native physicians are employed by the State to give medical aid to the public. The number of patients as compared with that of the previous year has nearly doubled and major surgical operations are also performed. Miss. Reid Lady Superintendent Walter Female Hospital Tonk has been granted leave since March 1907, to read for a higher degree. In her absence Miss. Haicourt worked as Lady Superintendent from 11th March 1907, to the end of June 1907, and after her departure Miss. R. Joseph Hospital Assistant has been performing her duties under the supervision of Mr. William Desai, Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital Tonk. There are arrangements for vaccination in all the Parganas of the State and the total number of children vaccinated was 3,868 out of which 3,589 were successful. The vaccination operations were carefully done.

Births and
Deaths.

40. *Vide* Appendix XXIV:—There is no regular system of recording births and deaths in the State. Registers are kept only in some of the big towns. In accordance with these the number of births was 2,810 and the number of deaths was 2,336. During the year under report it was considered desirable to have an exact record of births and deaths for the whole of the State in future. Arrangements have accordingly been made and it is hoped that the State will in future have an accurate record.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The State now maintains in Tonk one High School (with three branches for infant classes) which teaches upto the Entrance standard, five Mohamedan girl schools in which only religious instruction is imparted, 2 Kuran schools for Mohamedan boys, and two Hindi schools for Hindi boys. There are also five District Schools one each at the head-quarters of the five parganas. The total number of schools in the State has thus risen from 15 to 18 in the year under report. One branch of the Tonk High School was done away with, and separate from the ordinary schools 2 schools in which only the Kuran is taught to Mohamedan boys and 2 schools in which only Hindi is taught to Hindu boys were established.

The number of pupils receiving instruction in the State schools has decreased from 1,046 to 902 but the falling off is more apparent than real. Two classes of the *Maulvi* and *Munshi* standards of the Punjab University were abolished because according to the revised rules of that University no students other than those of the Oriental College, Lahore will be admitted to the examination in future. The Patwari candidates who were previously

supposed to learn the Patwar work in the Darbar High School Tonk have also been taken away from the school, because such candidates were not likely to improve in the hands of those who themselves know very little about the Patwar work.

The decrease in expenditure from Rs. 8,495-8-2 to Rs. 7,693-13-1 in the present year was chiefly due to the absence, without pay of the previous Headmaster, and some other teachers for the greater part of the year.

This department has previously been under the charge of other members and was only at the end of the last year made over to the Revenue Member. F. S. Iftikharuddin inspected three of the pargana schools but before he could introduce any reforms in a practical shape he was taken away from the state. During the year under report the present Revenue Member Munshi Mahboob Alam Khan made an inspection of the schools and submitted a scheme of reform in June last. He pointed out that the money spent on public instruction was being altogether wasted, and that education was given on no system, that the Head Master who had held the charge of the Darbar High School at Tonk for the last 17 years was only a Middle pass, while the school claims to teach students up to the Matriculation (Entrance) standard, and that the other teachers were untrained and unfit to teach boys. The significance of his remarks lies in the fact that during the last 17 years the state has expended something like Rs. 6,000 a year on the maintenance of the High School and during this period not more than 17 students of Tonk have been able to pass the Entrance Examination, so that the average of passes was one student a year for Rs. 6,000 expended. The new scheme as suggested by the Revenue Member has recently been brought into force, and 4 teachers (two graduates and two undergraduates) of whom two are certificated teachers of the Government Training College Lahore, have towards the close of the year, been appointed to the school. As the school is affiliated to the Allahabad University, the code prescribed there has been introduced, and a new classification of the school classes has been made. The boys are now taught systematically and favourable results may be expected in the near future.

In addition to the schools given in Appendix XXV there exist two other schools in Tonk which impart instruction in Theology, Medicine and Arabic Philosophy. One of them is called "Khalilyah" It teaches Mohammedan Theology and also other books of the Persian and Arabic languages. Owing to the efficiency of its teaching, but chiefly on account of the absence of such schools in other parts of British India it attracts a good number of students from distant parts of the country. The institution receives an annual grant in aid of Rs. 800 from the State.

The fact that the State has in previous years been expending large sums of money (about Rs. 12,000 a year) on the education of the public without any good results is not due to any opposition from the inhabitants of Tonk or of the members of His Highness' family. So far apathy in the administration of the State and in the supervision of this department has been the cause of the failure of the English system of education and

the people have always remained dissatisfied with the results of the Tonk school. His Highness is no doubt fond of spreading education among his people but his unacquaintance with the modern system of education has prevented him from exercising proper supervision over the department.

His Highness' brother Sahibzada Abdur Rahim Khan, the Home-Member, takes special interest in educational matters and has recently collected a sum of about Rs. 700 as a sub-cription for the wants of the school. He has also used his influence in persuading the members of His Highness' family to send their children to the school so that there are now 23 Sahibzadahs on the rolls and as soon as the school masters are able to establish their confidence on the public, more improvement is likely to accrue.

Six children of well-to-do families including 4 of His Highness' family are reading in the Mayo College in Ajmer, and it is gratifying to note that one of them Sahibzada Sardar-Mohamed Khan, a nephew of His Highness, has recently passed the Diploma examination with credit and has been able to win a prize in the recent prize distribution at Ajmer.

One point, however, deserves the special attention of all the heads of departments. Education, no doubt, has its own end, but even in British India the people did not in the first instance pursue it solely for the good it does. People have always expected some temporal advantage from it and have considered it as a means for obtaining Government employment.

If it is desired to popularize education with the general public here, care should be taken that State service is given to those who have been trained in the State Schools. People are sure to take to education if the State is prepared to give preference to its own children.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

*Names of High Officials in the Tonk State showing changes in Personnel
during the year 1314 Fashi.*

No.	NAME OF OFFICERS.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
1	Sayed Abdul Rahim ...	Private Secretary to His Highness.	9-9-87	31-10-07	
2	Munshi Sayed Fazalhaq ...	Mir Munshi to His Highness.	1-3-96	31-10-07	
3	Sahibzada Md. Abdul Rahim Khan ...	Home Member ...	9-5-05	31-10-07	H. H's brother and also General of the Army.
4	Rao Bahadur Babu Damodar Rao ...	Financial " ...	21-7-03	31-10-07	
5	Khan Sahib Mirza Md. Ali Khan ...	Judicial " ...	15-5-87	31-10-07	{ Lent Officer from British India E. A. C., on the appointment of F. S. Iftikharuddin as British
6	Fakir Sayed Iftikharuddin ...	Revenue " ...	6-6-06	21-11-06	Kabul Agent, his post of Revenue member remained vacant upto 31-3-07.
7	Munshi Mahbub Alam Khan*	" " ...	31-3-07	31-10-07	°Lent Officer E. A. C., formerly Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner North-Western Frontier Province.
8	Moulvi Abdul Rahman Khan ...	Secretary to Council ...	20-12-88	31-10-07	
9	Shaikh Abdul Ghani B. A.	English Secretary to Council.	3-11-06	31-10-07	
10	Shaikh Amjad Ali ...	Nazim of Tonk ...	26-11-06	31-10-07	
11	Sahibzada Mohamed Sher Ali Khan ...	" Sironj ...	13-3-04	31-10-07	A son-in-law of H. H. the Nawab.
12	Sayed Mohamed ...	" Nimbahera ...	23-8-06	18-2-07	Died.
13	Sayed Mohamed Iqbal Ali Shah†	" " ...	20-4-07	31-10-07	{ †Lent Officer from the Punjab. The post remained vacant from 18-2-07 to 20-4-07.
14	Shaikh Saiduddin ...	" Chhabra ...	27-8-06	31-10-07	
15	Mohamed Saddiq ...	Incharge Nazim of Pirawa ...	...	31-10-07	
16	Qazi Wali Mohamed ...	Nazim of Aligarh ...	8-11-05	31-10-07	
17	Mirza Moulvi Md. Nawab Ali Khan ...	" of Customs ...	10-11-06	31-10-07	
18	Sahibzada Md. Abdul Sami Khan‡	Chief Magistrate Tonk	7-2-04	31-10-07	{ ‡A son of Home Member. Has now been replaced by Chowdheri Nasiruddin B. A.
19	Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan¶	Nazim of Civil Court...	1-11-03	12-7-07	¶A nephew of H. H. Since 12-7-07 upto 31-10-07 the post fell vacant and the court work is being done by the Nazim Foujdari.
20	Shaikh Faiz Ahmad ...	R. M's Office Asstt. ...	26-11-06	31-10-07	
21	Shaikh Abdul Majid B. A.	R. M's Personal, " ...	13-10-06	31-10-07	
22	Lala Gokal Chand ...	Manager Court of Wards.	25-11-06	31-10-07	A new post was created during the year.
23	Khan Bahadur Sayed Jalaluddin Haider.	Superintendent Police	8-6-05	29-10-07	Retired Police Inspector of British India. Died on 29-10-07.
24	Babu Ata Mohamed ...	State Engineer ...	28-8-07	31-10-07	Lent Officer.
25	Assistant Surgeon William Desai ...	Incharge Medical Officer of Tonk.	17-4-06	31-10-07	
26	Miss K. Reid ...	Lady Superintendent to W. F. Hospital.	11-6-03	31-10-07	Is on leave. From 11-3-07 Miss Harcourt held charge of the Hospital.
27	Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Office Asstt. to H. M.	22-2-04	31-10-07	Is relative to His Highness.
28	Haji Hafiz Sayed Ahmad Khan ...	General Pay Master ...	1-1-01	31-10-07	
29	Moulvi Abdul Haq B. A. ...	Head Master ...	30-8-07	31-10-07	
30	Moulvi Jan Mohamed ...	Nazim Mohomadan Law Court.	13-4-02	31-10-07	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Tonk State for the year 1314 Faslî.

No.	DESCRIPTIONS.	Whether adopted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.
1	Qanoon Ikhtiarat Adalat (Powers of Court) ...	Adopted from the British Indian Laws.	
2	Limitation Act ...		
3	Registration Act ...		
4	Leave Regulations ...		
5	Regulations for the better Administration of the debts raised by Ahle-Khandan and Jagirdars ...		
6	Customs Act ...		
7	Stamp Act ...		
8	Court Fees Act ...		
9	Jail Regulations ...		
10	Civil Code ...		
11	Criminal Code ...		
12	Municipal Regulations ...		
13	Nazool Act ...		
14	Rules for the disposal of unclaimed animals ...		
15	Rules about Legal Practitioners ...		
16	A Manual of Land Revenue Administration ...		
17	Travelling' allowance rules and orders ...		
18	Land Revenue Regulations ...		
19	Service Regulations ...		
20	Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 ..	Help is also taken from these codes.	
21	Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898 ...		
22	Indian Penal Code Act of 1866 ...		
23	* Pension Rules ...		

* Introduced during the year under report.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Tonk State during the year 1314 F.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Fighting men.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cavalry... ..	395	28	2	...	26	395	(a) 4	...	...	12	26	357	74,921	10 ...
Sappers... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 3	82	...	19	37	198	16,255	2 ...
Artillery	254	12	8	...	4	254	(c) 10	...	...	26	200	899	75,177	8 ...
Infantry	1,131	52	13	...	45	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,780	92	23	...	75	1,774	17	82	...	57	263	1,454	1,66,354	4 ...

* Note [a] (1) Kathiwala II Zinwala III Haidri Kunipi IV Shutar Sawars.
 [b] (1) Topkhana Jangi (2) Topkhana Amirgarh (3) Topkhana Aligarh.
 [c] (1) Paltan Hasni (2) Officers Sadar (3) Amlu Sadar (4) Kurkhana (5) Band (6) Sehbandi Amergarh.
 (7) Sehbandi Bagri (8) Sehbandi Mohamedgarh (9) Sehbandi Aligarh (10) Sehbandi-Chhabra.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1314 F.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended or departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Superintendent Police ...	1	* 100	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspectors ...	5	30 to 50	...	2,352	1	2	...	...	5	...	...
Thanedars ...	35	15 to 25	...	8,640	...	13	...	2	35	...	...
Janiadars ...	52	6 to 8	...	4,800	...	8	1	...	52	...	...
Hawaladars ...	109	4 to 5	12	6,525	6	8	5	1	46	...	...
Sepoys ...	668	4 to 5	8	37,536	51	13	6	1	10	...	...
Chowkidars ...	8	3 to 3	8	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks ...	7	9 to 20	...	984	1	...	3	...	7	...	...
Total ...	885	...	...	62,382	59	44	6	4	156	...	...

* Kaddar (British Coin.)

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						
	Balance of past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					IMPRISONMENT.		IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Murder ...	3	3	6	4	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	1	8	9	9	6	15	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Culpable Homicide	1	7	8	2	3	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	1	4	5	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Robbery ...	3	16	19	18	10	32	28	1	1	...	3	...	...	5
Grievous hurt ...	5	46	51	19	43	105	54	1	1	...	11	3	...	16
Rape... ...	1	15	16	10	13	23	18	2	2	...	1	4	...	9
House breaking ...	37	220	257	150	172	169	108	4	19	...	22	3	...	48
Cattle lifting ...	9	43	52	50	25	31	18	3	1	...	1	2	...	7
Theft... ...	27	193	220	273	41	247	192	9	32	3	33	17	1	95
Miscellaneous ...	29	226	255	165	199	427	296	4	35	1	19	18	5	76
Total ...	117	781	898	700	517	162	737	25	89	4	90	47	6	261*

* Vide appendix V column No. 9, 277 includes 16 out-lawed convicts.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by

NAME OF COURT.					No. of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF		
					Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	BROUGHT TO	
								Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Criminal Court Sadar	558	348	85	220	204
Do. Nimbahera	209	150	22	102	92
Do. Pirawa	319	277	70	73	168
Do. Chhabra	283	303	9	109	235
Do. Sironj	666	420	30	212	221
Do. Aligarh	129	88	19	21	...
Total	2,164	1,586	235	737	920

VII.

of, and cases awaiting trial in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4
...
19	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
29	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	3
5	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
46	4	10	3	11	7	9	...	...	1	...	...	48
9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
77	21	9	14	10	14	8	1	...	...	...	...	152
89	6	17	8	14	8	4	...	...	...	16	...	27
279	38	38	26	38	33	27	2	5	1	16	...	264

VIII.

the various Courts in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

PERSONS DEALT WITH.					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
TRIAL IN 1906-07.			TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.	
On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
338	...	...	919	847	405	206	128	2	5	101
95	3	1	394	315	93	103	73	1	2	43
147	...	...	459	458	49	241	88	8	16	56
226	4	...	498	583	225	142	169	7	4	36
380	59	25	1,235	927	218	477	175	13	18	26
136	...	...	184	176	1	121	38	12	...	4
1,322	66	26	3,689	3,306	991	1,290	671	43	45	266

APPENDIX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decision passed by the

Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
		APPLICATIONS REJECTED.		SENTEN-			
		Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.	
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Council ...	Arrears 4 } 30 ... Current 26 }	...	...	25	16	8	7
Appellate Court ...	Arrears 32 } 147 ... Current 115 }	...	...	122	89	32	14
Total ...	Arrears 36 } 177 ... Current 141 }	...	...	147	105	40	21

APPENDIX

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING THE YEAR RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR DEMAND		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.		
SADAR CIVIL COURT.—											Rs.	A.	P.
Disposed of by Nazim ...	100	106	286	295	386	401	280	323	106	78	64,234	15	10
Disposed of by Naib-Nazim	141	102	486	567	627	669	525	589	102	80	11,019	3	1
Munsiff's Court at Nimbahera	30	57	294	167	324	221	267	195	57	29	18,131	8	9
Do. Pirawa ...	27	24	63	54	90	78	66	66	24	12	3,744	3	6
Do. Chhabra ...	24	24	168	171	192	195	168	165	24	30	9,174	4	9
Do. Sironj ...	12	4	153	201	165	205	161	191	4	14	13,659	9	6
Civil Court at Aligarh ...	2	4	24	60	26	64	22	58	4	6	1,773	11	3
Total ...	336	321	1,474	1,515	1,810	1,836	1,489	1,587	321	249	1,21,737	8	8

IX.

Criminal Court in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

AND CASES.

CR.		PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY ETC. ORDERED.		PENDING.	
<i>Reversed.</i>		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Persons.	Cases.								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	5
3	2	47	22	6	3	40	6	15	11
3	2	49	24	6	3	40	6	23	16

X.

filed and disposed of during the year 1314 Fasli.

DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

Suits related pro- perty.	Suits for money transacation.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No. of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	No. of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs 5,000.	Ex parte	Admitted and Com- promised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.			Average duration.	
												Rs.	A.	P.	M.	Dys.
47	244	4	138	97	4	2	3	4	38	116	165	34,336	14	7	1	25
5	551	11	548	1	1	1	...	33	281	101	174	17,204	4	0	1	17
11	148	8	95	46	3	4	...	6	57	45	87	27,081	3	0	3	25
15	34	5	24	8	2	...	...	6	12	17	31	7,261	13	6	7	0
5	160	6	140	17	3	...	...	3	97	15	50	3,994	11	6	6	8
23	159	19	115	35	9	...	...	5	18	13	155	12,491	2	3	4	6
4	56	...	53	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	45	1,714	12	3	2	4
110	1,352	53	1,113	207	22	7	3	57	513	310	707	1,04,084	13	1	...	...

Civil Work.—Results of Applications

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of Opening Balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTERS.			TOTAL.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Sadar Tonk ...	396	317	16,442 3 9	373	560	68,203 6 8	769	877	84,645 10 5
Nimbahera ...	50	70	32,514 3 11	122	89	24,364 11 6	172	159	56,878 15 5
Pirawa ...	28	26	7,217 5 0	41	29	4,510 14 9	69	55	11,728 3 9
Chhabra ..	77	59	10,161 10 9½	134	124	15,736 8 3	211	183	25,898 3 ½
Sironj ...	18	10	1,690 14 9	105	102	5,470 15 9	123	112	7,161 14 0
Aligarh ...	...	...	...	1	16	496 9 6	1	16	496 9 6
Total ...	569	482	68,026 6 6½	776	920	1,18,783 2 5	1,345	1,402	1,86,809 8 1½

APPENDIX

Civil Work.—Number and results of Appeals

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		VALUE OF FILED DURING	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
												Rs. A. P.
Council ...	16	6	21	49	37	55	31	38	6	17	2,537	10 0
Appellate Court ...	54	89	162	139	216	228	127	211	89	17	24,303	8 0
Total ...	70	95	183	188	253	283	158	249	95	34	26,841	2 0

XI.

for execution of decrees.

DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		
Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
452	517	71,383 5 10	317	360	13,262 4 7	119	98	143
102	98	29,443 2 8	70	61	27,435 12 9	27	7	27
43	35	4,981 10 6	26	20	6,746 9 3	11	2	7
152	112	12,877 11 10½	59	71	13,020 10 2	36	12	23
113	99	6,298 14 3	10	13	862 15 9	12	1	...
1	13	443 13 0	...	3	52 12 6	2	1	...
863	874	1,25,428 0 1½	482	528	61,381 1 0	207	121	200

XII.

in Civil Suits for the year 1314 Fasli.

HOW DISPOSED OF.													
APPEALS THE YEAR.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions Amended.		Cases reman- ded for trial		Cases compro- mised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Present year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Rs. A. P.											Mo. Dys.	Mo. Dys.	
22,002 2 3	20	17	6	13	2	4	2	2	1	2	8 5	4 0	
28,506 14 0	75	121	19	41	3	13	15	19	15	17	5 0	4 29	
50,509 0 3	95	138	25	54	5	17	17	21	16	19	6 9	4 14	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.				
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.								
				Past year.	Present year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Tonk	...	1	132	191	296	323	127.15	132.36	131	Rs. 7,500	a. 15	p. 11	Month. 2	Day. 15	Two prisoners died. No cholera in jail this year. No prisoners died.
Nimbahera	...	1	7	145	100	152	14.36	17.14	16	911	9	1	...	17	
Chhabra	...	1	34	100	94	134	10.46	16.6	25	1,005	3	0	...	7	
Aligarh	...	1	...	14	13	14	0.4	0.5	...	45	9	0	...	19	
Sironj	...	1	19	296	411	315	40.28	28.89	25	714	4	6	...	8	
Pirawa	...	1	5	121	93	126	12.15	12.6	15	417	14	6	...	28	
Total	...	6	197	867	1607	1064	204.44	207.1	212	10,595	8	0	5	1	

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.													Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of year.	
		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tonk State	131	158	34	38	47	59	...	...	5	6	45	55	131	158	44,517-9-0	45,983-3-0	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1314 Fasli.

DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.						PRESENT YEAR.					
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.				Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.				Fees realized.
1	2	3				4	5	6				7
Mortgages	34	10,984	10	0	110	4 0	38	11,947	0	0	120	14 0
Sale deeds	47	12,433	15	0	129	0 0	59	14,418	7	0	145	0 0
Wills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money bonds	5	17,759	0	0	89	2 0	6	15,266	8	0	76	6 0
Miscellaneous	45	3,340	0	0	69	4 0	55	4,351	4	0	69	10 0
Total	131	44,517	9	0	397	10 0	158	45,983	3	0	411	14 0
Deduct Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	660	0 0
Net Loss ... ..	...	...	...	...	262	5 ...	...	...	...	...	248	2 0

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and Expenditure on the Municipalities of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st November 1906.			RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.						Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Balance on 31st Octo- ber 1907.				
				Past year.			Present year.				Past year.			Present year.							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Tonk ...	14,135	0	0	12,520	0	0	12,524	0	0	26,659	0	0	10,858	0	0	10,468	0	0	16,191	0	0

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fashi.

PARGANA.	April 1906.		May 1906.		June 1906.		July 1906.		August 1906.		September 1906.		October 1906.		November 1906.		December 1906.		January 1907.		February 1907.		March 1907.		TOTAL.		Total of past year		Average of past 5 years.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Tonk	179	6	98	1	11	2	16	...	...	...	...	13	...	36	2	8	...	...	18	1	6	17	16	78		
Aligarh	9	97	12	27	2	38	4	39	...	...	...	...	15	...	65	2	20	...	...	24	70	10	53	16	62		
Nimbahera	28	289	11	39	1	59	7	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	23	98	11	32	22	47		
Sironj	27	484	16	2	1	76	10	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	86	...	...	35	2	28	74	34	78		
Chhabra	45	21	77	1	39	16	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	23	...	...	42	12	17	76	38	22		
Pirawa	7	175	18	2	3	11	12	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	36	...	...	36	24	20	64	30	39		

APPENDIX XVII. (a)

Statement showing the rainfall for the past five years in the Tonk State.

Name of Parganas.	1309 F.	1310 F.	1311 F.	1312 F.	1313 F.	Total.	Average.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Tonk	9 20	28 23	19 43	20 84	6 17 83 87 16 78
Aligarh	16 62	21 37	22 64	11 92	10 53 83 8 16 62
Chhabra	29 54	34 40	53 71	55 72	17 76 191 13 38 22
Sironj	43 28	36 48	35 89	29 50	28 74 173 89 34 78
Pirawa	25 7	29 36	47 50	29 37	20 64 151 94 30 39
Nimbahera...	11 0	32 2	32 66	25 38	11 32 112 38 22 47

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

Statement as to prices of staples of food

Articles.	Tonk.						ALIGARH.						NIMBA-			
	October 1906.		October 1907.		June 1907.		October 1906.		October 1907.		June 1907.		October 1906.		October 1907.	
	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch	Mds.	Sr ch
Wheat ...	0	8 9	0	7 8	0	10 4	0	8 8	0	8 8	0	11 4	0	10 8	0	8 0
Gram ...	0	12 3½	0	8 8	0	12 0	0	9 0	0	8 0	0	12 8	0	11 8	0	10 0
Jawar ...	0	15 12	0	11 4	0	14 0	0	16 8	0	11 8	0	16 0	0	17 0	0	12 0
Maize ...	0	18 12	0	10 0	0	15 12	0	20 8	0	11 0	0	16 0	0	20 0	0	12 0
Bajra ...	0	15 0	0	9 12	0	19 12	0	16 1	0	10 6	0	16 0	0	10 0	0	9 0
Urad ...	0	8 14	0	6 8	0	7 8	0	9 0	0	6 0	0	7 0	0	20 0	0	10 0
Moong ...	0	16 12	0	7 8	0	9 0	0	12 8	0	7 0	0	10 0	0	14 0	0	10 0
Massoor ...	0	7 0	0	6 8	0	6 8	0	7 0	0	6 8	0	9 0	0	12 0	0	8 0
Sessamum ...	0	5 2	0	3 12	0	5 0	0	8 8	0	4 0	0	5 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Linseed ...	0	6 0	0	5 8	0	7 8	0	6 0	0	5 0	0	8 0	0	10 0	0	7 0
Zeera ...	0	2 14	0	2 0	0	2 8	0	3 4	0	2 0	0	2 12	0	3 0	0	2 12
Dhaniya ...	0	3 0	0	5 0	0	5 8	0	3 4	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	4 8	0	6 0
Sugar ...	0	2 12	0	2 12	0	2 0	0	2 8	0	2 8	0	2 12	0	3 8	0	3 6
Gur (unrefined Sugar) ...	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	5 8	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 8	0	5 4	0	5 4
Ghee ...	0	0 13	0	1 0	0	0 11	0	0 14	0	1 0	0	0 12	0	1 3	0	0 14
Oil ...	0	2 4	0	1 6	0	2 0	0	3 0	0	1 8	0	2 4	0	2 12	0	1 10
Rice ...	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	5 8	0	4 8	0	4 8	0	7 0	0	6 0
Barley ...	0	14 5	0	10 0	0	14 0	0	13 0	0	10 0	0	15 0	0	16 8	0	12 0

XVIII.

grains for 1341 Fasli.

HERRA.			CHIABRA.						PIRAWA.						SIRONJ.								
June 1907.			October 1906.			October 1907.			June 1907.			October 1906.			October 1907.			June 1907.					
Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch	Mds	Sr	ch
0	10	8	0	13	8	0	11	0	0	15	0	0	12	4	0	9	8	0	12	0	0	13	0
0	14	8	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	14	8	0	10	0	0	8	8	0	11	0	0	10	0
0	17	8	0	22	0	0	15	4	0	24	0	0	20	8	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	21	0
0	20	0	0	23	0	0	15	4	0	28	0	0	22	4	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	28	0
0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	10	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	13	4	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
0	20	0	0	15	0	0	17	0	0	28	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	22	0	0	15	0
0	16	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	14	0	0	7	0
0	7	0	0	7	8	0	5	4	0	5	12	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	0
0	9	0	0	8	8	0	7	8	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	0
0	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	8	0	...	...	...
0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	3	0
0	6	0	0	5	4	0	5	8	0	6	4	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
0	0	12	0	1	5	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	1	0
0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	3	8	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	2	8
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	4	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
0	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	0	20	0	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1314 Fasli.

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Grand Total columns 4 & 7
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Buildings	12,203	7,403	19,606	.....	.....	.....	19,606
Roads ... ..	.....	3,454	3,454	.....	.....	.....	3,454
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	3,171	.....	.....	.....	3,171
Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total P. W. D. ...	12,203	10,857	26,231	.....	.....	.....	26,231
Irrigation Works	15,557	3,910	19,467	.....	.....	.....	19,467
Irrigation Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	220
Total Irrigation ...	15,557	3,910	19,687	.....	.....	.....	19,687
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,760	14,767	45,918	.....	.....	.....	45,918

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

Districts.	HORSES AND CATTLE.									PLOUGHS.		CARTS.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies including young stock of other animals.	Asses.	Sheep & goat.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.
			Male.	Female									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tonk ...	8,356	6,132	494	2,249	22	62	3,823	321	22,097	3,722	271	525	1,138
Aligarh ..	2,538	1,785	56	519	16	23	3	113	3,551	1,095	...	117	268
Nimbahera...	19,555	14,160	766	6,669	500	593	9,196	620	38,899	9,561	...	4	1,519
Sironj ...	19,019	24,237	717	11,321	352	742	23,206	376	4,614	3,407	1,763	61	1,445
Chhabra ...	7,314	9,635	286	4,544	480	208	11,405	272	4,818	849	1,272	45	648
Pirawa ...	6,365	11,231	6,603	11,541	220	321	3,595	256	7,961	2,641	...	33	661
Total ...	63,147	67,180	8,922	36,843	1,590	1,949	51,228	1,958	81,940	21,275	3,306	785	5,679

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

NAME OF STATE.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.			OPIUM.			GANGA.			TARI.			TOTAL.		
	Number of shops.	Revenue.		Number of shops.	Revenue		Number of shops.	Revenue.		Number of shops.	Revenue.		Number of shops	Revenue.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Tonk State ...	14	4,084	0 0	...	...	...	78	0 0	...	...	...	...	14	4,162	0 0

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.							
NATURE OF DEMAND,	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	2,95,224	2,95,224	2,95,224	2,60,383	...	...
Arrears of Land Revenue ...	20,51,371	...	20,51,371	75,443	44,943	...	19,75,928
<i>A.—Land Revenue—</i>							
1. Fixed	7,50,460	7,50,460	6,88,741	5,47,502	...	61,719
2. Fluctuating	33,539	33,539	26,502	22,663	...	7,037
3. Miscellaneous (collection Charges etc.)	13,011	13,011	13,011	10,587	...	...
Total A,	7,97,010	7,97,010	7,28,254	6,80,752	...	68,756
<i>B.—Forest Revenue—</i>							
1. Timber duty
2. Jungle produce	21,096	21,096	21,096	28,101	...	...
3. Koila Rasum (Charcoal fees)
4. Miscellaneous
Total B.	21,096	21,096	21,096	28,101	...	...
<i>C.—Excise Revenue—</i>							
1. Opium License fee
2. Madac License fee
3. Country Spirit License fee.	925	925	901	1,790	...	21
4. Tari License fee
5. Ganja License fee
6. Duty on sale of opium...
7. Customs duty	2,83,443	2,83,443	2,83,444	2,09,269	...	...
Total C.	2,84,368	2,84,368	2,84,344	2,11,054	...	24

XXII.

of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.				BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
				Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
<i>A.—Allowance—</i>							
1. Allowance to H. H. and the family etc.,	...	...	...	2,90,212	2,82,760	2,88,427	2,80,353
2. Army charges	...	...	...	1,69,087	1,69,229	1,67,159	1,67,134
Total A.	...	...	...	4,59,299	4,51,989	4,55,586	4,47,487
<i>B.—Refunds—</i>							
1. Of revenue	...	...	...	}	...	...	...
2. Fees, fines and forfeiture	...	...	...	
3. Of lapsed deposits	...	...	...	
Total B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>C.—Administration—</i>							
1. General Department	...	...	...	36,727	29,510	31,087	28,281
2. Account Department	...	...	...	12,739	12,636	12,641	12,448
3. Miscellaneous Account Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Touzi Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Treasury and Store Department	...	...	...	5,160	5,160	5,160	5,160
6. Criminal Department	...	...	...	9,059	8,708	8,329	8,078
7. Revenue and Civil Department	...	...	...	1,20,742	1,13,684	1,11,924	1,09,785
8. Record room Department	...	...	...	50,275	43,971	49,152	44,025
9. Process Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Police Department	...	...	...	64,396	64,116	64,903	64,145
11. Jail Department	...	...	...	14,504	14,175	13,741	11,822
12. Law Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Postal Department Charges	...	...	...	2,726	2,726	2,718	2,713
14. Printing Charges	...	...	...	1,363	1,383	1,346	1,381
15. Forest Department	...	...	...	14,499	13,549	14,273	12,888
16. Contingencies and Stationsries for Manager's Office,	...	...	...	3,600	3,060	3,403	3,267
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial Officers of Head-quarter's Office	...	...	...	4,000	2,500	4,902	2,414
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative Charges	...	...	...	6,000	10,776	3,973	9,088
19. Sub-Divisional Office Establishment of Bysinga,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Settlement Department...	...	...	...	13,150	...	...	...
Total C.	...	...	...	3,58,940	3,26,491	3,27,555	3,15,495

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total				
<i>D.—Stamp Revenue—</i>							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps	17,157	17,157	17,157	15,140	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper
3. Stamp duty on plaints, shortly stamped or unstamped
Total D.	17,157	17,157	17,157	15,140	...	...
<i>E.—Law and Justice—</i>							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,391	...	...
3. Process server's fee realised in cash	1,457	1,457	984	570	...	473
4. Amin's fee realised in cash
5. Other items realised in cash
6. Civil forfeiture
7. Criminal forfeiture	77	77	15	15	...	62
8. Civil Court fines	5	...	...
9. Criminal Magisterial fines	3,626	3,626	3,626	3,143	...	...
10. Other fees, forfeiture and fines	444	444	444	135	...	...
Total E.	7,154	7,154	6,619	5,259	...	535

XXII. (Continued)

of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
<i>D.—Public Institution—</i>				
Public Institution	12,929	12,767	10,829	11,716
Total D. ...	12,929	12,767	10,829	11,716
<i>E.—Dispensary Charges.—</i>				
Dispensary Charges	21,051	18,478	16,645	17,903
Total E. ...	21,051	18,478	16,645	17,903

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
<i>F.—Miscellaneous ordinary receipts—</i>							
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	307	307	307	596	...	...
2. Machhdia (fishery)
3. Fulkar (orchard revenue)...	...	2,516	2,516	2,516	2,274	...	...
4. Jail Manufacture	1,797	1,797	1,797	1,941	...	...
5. Hide license
5. Miscellaneous	1,58,495	1,58,495	1,58,495	1,82,757	...	...
Total F.	1,63,115	1,63,115	1,63,115	1,87,568	...	...
<i>G.—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts—</i>							
1. Pound fees
2. Copying and searching fees	...	103	103	...	...	...	103
3. Registration Receipts	879	879	454	555	...	425
4. Saleproceeds of Government Securities
5. Interest :—							
(a) On Government security
(b) On loans	4,198	4,198	1,605	926	...	2,593
(c) On Kist Khilafi	1,217	1,217	1,192	862	...	25
Carried over	6,397	6,397	3,251	2,343	...	3,146

XXII.

of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
<i>F.—Domestic Charges—</i>				
1. Dress and toy for the Minor Raja ...	...	...	...	...
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dawagar Rani ...	...	...	...	...
3. Domestic servants ...	1,04,692	1,27,736	1,07,239	1,25,939
4. Elephant Establishment ...	...	...	...	...
5. Minor Raja's education charges ...	...	...	...	...
Total F. ...	1,04,692	1,27,736	1,07,239	1,25,939
<i>G.—Religious Charges—</i>				
Religious Charges ..	5,148	4,982	5,146	4,972
Carried over ...	5,148	4,982	5,146	4,972

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
Brought forward	6,397	6,397	3,251	2 343	...	3,146
6. Sale proceeds of old stores materials and live stock etc.	31	31	31	9	...	...
7. Miscellaneous Receipts
(a) Refunds	13,234	13,234	13,234	11,332	...	...
(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witness
(c) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,611	2,611	2,611	2,756	...	...
8. Granary Receipts	5,100	5,100	5,100	170	...	...
9. Agricultural Receipts
Total G.	27,373	27,373	24,227	16,610	...	3,146
<i>H.—Debts—</i>							
1. Deposits—							
(a) Revenue and Civil Deposits	53,187	53,187	53,187	41,473	...	..
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	9,139	9,139	9,139	7,227	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous deposits...	...	1,10,792	1,10,792	1,10,792	1,90,523	...	...
2. Advances recovered	19,529	19,529	19,529	74,190	...	...
(a) By cash
(b) By work done
3. Loans recovered	27,886	27,886	27,886	18,607	...	...
4. Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year
Total H.	2,20,533	2,20,533	2,20,533	3,32,020	...	...

XXII. (Continued.)

of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
Brought forward ...	5,148	4,982	5,146	4,972
Total G. ...	5,148	4,982	5,146	4,972
<i>H.—Public Works Department—</i>				
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and Contingencies ...	...	...	3,391	...
2. Original works ...	...	...	27,760	...
3. Repair work ...	...	...	14,767	...
4. Petty works ...	48,000	26,400	...	16,974
5. Survey expenses ...	...	...	...	...
6. Compensation for removing huts ...	...	...	...	...
Total H. ...	48,000	26,400	45,918	16,974

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total				
Brought forward	2,20,533	2,20,533	2,20,533	3,32,020	...	...
Carried over	2,20,533	2,20,533	2,20,533	3,32,020	...	...

XXII. (Continued.)

of the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
<i>I.—Stamp Department:—</i>				
1. Purchase of stamps including contingencies ...	...	...	...	...
2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL I ...	...	...	...	...
<i>J.—Pensions</i>	11,970	11,970	11,919	11,665
<i>K.—Conservancy</i>	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
<i>L.—Miscellaneous charges</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...
1. Purchase of Government security ...	...	...	...	...
2. Payment of Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...
3. Value of Police clothing ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Copying fee charges ... ..	...	...	...	...
5. Granary Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
6. Registration charges ... ..	...	...	...	...
7. Agricultural charges ... ..	...	...	...	...
8. Rent of Nayapatra Bungalow land ...	...	...	...	...
9. Subscription towards famine relief fund ...	...	1,00,000	...	90,193
10. Donation for the Maintenance of the General Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...
11. Nazool	393	343	351	331
12. Court of Wards	2,244	...	1,920	36
13. Hundawan Expenses	9,500	9,000	3,627	9,032
14. Boundary	2,870	646	531	383
15. Wikalat	12,766	12,682	12,287	12,239
16. Ferry and Newspaper expenses	3,663	5,045	2,129	3,217
TOTAL L. ...	31,442	1,27,716	20,845	1,15,431
TOTAL OF HEADS A. to L. ...	10,57,271	11,12,332	10,05,482	10,71,382

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total				
Brought forward ...	2051371	1537806	3589177	1540788	1421447	...	2048389
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2051371	1537806	3589177	1540788	1421447	...	2048389
GRAND TOTAL of receipts including cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	2051371	1833030	3884401	1836012	1681830	...	2048389

XXII.

of the Turk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
<i>M.—Debts—</i>				
1. Repayment of deposits ... ..	...	...	...	...
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits ...	1,000	1,000	50,396	40,472
(b) „ Judicial criminal Court) deposits ...	...	...	8,593	7,037
(c) „ Miscellaneous deposits	53,000	57,331	1,06,989	1,20,215
2. Advance made	5,000	60,000	12,064	1,45,701
3. Loans given	2,27,228	6,000	3,85,486	1,799
4. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year ... ..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL M. ...	2,86,228	1,24,331	5,63,528	3,15,224
Total expenditure surplus at the end of the year ...	13,43,499	12,36,663	15,69,010	13,86,606
Closing Balance ...	200,000	1,45,000	2,67,002	2,95,224
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,43,499	13,81,663	18,36,012	16,81,830
(Including closing balance)				

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tonk State during the year 1907.

DISPENSARY.	No. OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure	Daily Average.	REMARKS.	
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.					
								Rs	A.	P	
Tonk. General Hospital ...	12,484	133	58	64	3	8	4,525	0	0	135	Statement not yet received.
Walter Female Hospital	4,549	219	148	67	3	1	5,576	0	0	65	
Aligarh Hospital ...	4,817	...	...	...	...	...	608	0	0	37
Chhabra „ ...	3,693	...	...	...	...	...	826	0	0	49
Sironj „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	0	0	...
Pirawa „ ...	7,034	20	18	2	...	...	789	0	0	48
Nimbahera „ ...	5,830	...	...	...	...	...	745	0	0	16
Total ...	38,407	372	224	133	6	9	14,250	0	0	...	

APPENDIX XXIII—(a)

Statement showing vaccination in the Tonk State during the year 1314 Fasli.

NAME OF PARGANA	VACCINATION.			SUCCESSFUL.			UNSUCCESSFUL.		
	Boy.	Girl.	Total.	Boy.	Girl.	Total.	Boy.	Girl.	Total.
Tonk ...	558	553	1,111	494	471	965	64	82	146
Aligarh ...	138	153	291	134	147	281	4	6	10
Nimbahera ...	147	109	256	135	101	236	12	8	20
Chhabra ...	404	250	654	376	121	597	28	29	57
Pirawa ...	263	241	504	261	240	501	2	1	3
Sironj ...	732	320	1,052	704	305	1,009	28	15	43
Total ...	2242	1,626	3,868	2,104	1,485	3,589	138	141	297

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Tonk State for the year 1314 Fasli.

NAME.	Population.	BIRTHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	DEATHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Tonk State	77,734	1,545	2,810	1,265	..	3,481	2,326	...	1,155	20	36	44	28

Note:—The figures given above are for the towns only where births and deaths are recorded. There is no record for the whole of the State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Tonk State for the year 1314 Fasli.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Description of Schools.	No. OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST OCTOBER.		DAILY AVERAGE OF ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.								
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.			Pargana Schools.			Branches for Girls' Schools.		
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
15	18	1. Central High School.	264	140	185·40	110·42	4,802	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Branch School Amir-Gunj	80	104	53·50	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	0	0
		3. Askar Firozi Branch School	53	32	48·80	21·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	5	4
		4. Branch School at Chhaoni ... ..	...	49	...	37·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	8
		5. Hindi School at Tonk	69	25	54·70	19·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
		6. Hindi School at Wazir Gunj ... ..	...	23	...	15·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
		7. Quran School Amir-Gunj ... ..	...	6	...	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
		8. Quran School Mohalla Batwala	30	29	16·66	22·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
		9. Girls School Mohalla Batwala	12	10	8·57	6·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10. Do. Mohalla Qaffa	25	23	23·04	20·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
		11. Do. Ghair Masud.	9	13	8·52	12·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
		12. Do. Shagird Peshwa	12	13	11·72	10·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
		13. Do. Khirki Darwaza	11	15	9·80	14·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
		14. Distt. School Aligarh	61	40	42·20	26·26	...	...	...	348	8	0	...	...	...
		15. Do. Nimbahera	94	100	79·25	88·45	...	...	...	396	0	0	...	...	...
		16. Do. Sironj	112	103	81·15	87·12	...	...	...	816	0	0	...	...	...
		17. Do. Chhabra	100	82	80·90	60·68	...	...	...	360	0	0	...	...	...
		18. Do. Pirawa	114	95	73·55	70·80	...	...	...	348	0	0	...	...	...
		Total	1046	902	777·82	686·82	4,804	5	1	2,266	8	0	62	0	0

Serial No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Grain, class first ... { Town product ...	Maund ...	0 0 3	0 0 3
	Other ...	" ...	0 0 9	0 0 9
2	Grain class second... { Town product ...	" ...	0 0 2	0 0 2
	Other ...	" ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
3	Rice ...	" ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
4	Sugar class I ... { Thanies ...	" ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Others ...	" ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
5	Sugar 2nd class (Red Sugar) ...	" ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
6	Joggery (Gur) ...	" ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
7	Betel Nut ...	Rs. 100 ...	6 4 0	6 4 0
8	Kattha ...	" ...	6 4 0	6 4 0
9	Betel leaves ...	Maund ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
10	Melons ...	Buffalo load	0 0 9	0 0 9
11	Cumin seeds ...	Maund ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
12	Oil seeds ...	" ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
13	Grocery ...	Rs. 100 ...	6 4 0	6 4 0
14	Ghee ...	Maund ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
15	Kerosine Oil ...	" ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
16	Oil ...	" ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
17	Cloth (Country) ...	Rs. 100 ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
18	Cloth (English) ...	" ...	4 11 0	4 11 0
19	Kambais and Numdas ...	.....	.....	.....

XXVI.

Import duties.

Chhabra.	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 0 3	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 2 0	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	
0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	
0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	
0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
3 2 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	
3 2 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	
0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
.....	
Included in grocery No. 13.				
0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....
3 2 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	
0 10 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	
0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1 9 0	3 2 0	1 9 0	0 12 0	* Per maund.
3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....

Serial No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	Cotton (Rui) ... { Town product { Other ...	Maund ... ,, ...	0 1 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 0
21	Raw cotton (Kapas) ...	,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
22	Wool ... { Town product { Other ...	,, ... ,, ...	0 1 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 0
23	Leather ... { Tanned in town { Other ...	,,	1 8 0 2 0 0	1 8 0 2 0 0
24	Shoes ...	,, ...	3 0 0	3 0 0
25	Iron and articles made thereof ...	,, ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
26	Brass vessels 1st class ...	,, ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
27	Do. 2nd class ...	,, ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
28	Tobacco ... { 1st class { 2nd class { 3rd class ...	.. ... ,, ... ,, ...	0 12 0 0 4 0 0 6 0	0 12 0 0 4 0 0 6 0
29	Charas ...	Maund ...	35 0 0	35 0 0
30	Ganja, Bhung ...	,, ...	10 0 0	10 0 0
31	Bhung and Majum Manufactured ...	,, ...	10 0 0	10 0 0
32	Liquor [European] ...	Bottle ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
33	Liquor (Country) ...	,, ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
34	Jute (San) of all kind and things made thereof (Banjari) ...	,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
35	Jute (San) Do. Do. (Desi) ...	,, ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
36	Aul 1st Class ...	,, ...	0 5 0	0 5 0

XXVI.

Import duties.

Chhabra.	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
0 6 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
0 1 6	0 5 0	.....	.....
0 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
0 6 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
1 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	.....
1 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	.....
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....
0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	
1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	
0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Lump sum	contract.			
"	"			
0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
0 4 0	.....	.....	.....

Serial No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
37	Aul 2nd Class	" ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
38	Bisat-khana	Rs 100 ...	3 2 0	3 2 0
39	Indigo	Maund ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Rs 100 ...	.....	.....
40	Matches and Sulphur	Maund ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
41	Gun-powder (English)... ..	" ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
42	Gun-powder (Country)	" ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
43	Opium (Manufactured)	" ...	28 0 0	28 0 0
44	Opium (Crude)	" ...	25 0 0	25 0 0
45	Honey and Misri... { Thanies	" ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
	{ Others	" ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
46	Ban Moonj	" ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
47	Gold and Silver	Rs 100 ...	0 1 0	1 0 0
48	Jewels	" ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
49	Mahooa ... ..	" ...	.....	.....
50	Cotton seeds ... { Town product ...	Maund ...	0 0 2	0 0 2
	{ Other	" ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
51	Building wood 1st Class	Cart load ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
52	Building wood 2nd Class	" ...	0 8 0	0 8 0

XXVI.

Import duties.

Chhabra.	Sirouj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	
3 2 0	3 2 0	0 0 0	3 2 0	
1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	
2 8 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	
0 8 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	
1 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
1 0 0	12 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 1 0	
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
0 4 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	
0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	
0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	* Per rupee.
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	

APPENDIX

Customs Schedule Part I

Serial No.	Names of Articles,				Per,	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2				3	4	5
						Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
53	Cattle	...	...	...	Head ...	.....	.....
54	Goats and sheep	...	...	...	" ...	.....	.....
55	Camels	...	...	...	" ...	.....	.....
56	Horses	...	...	...	" ...	.....	.....
57	Ponies	...	...	...	" ...	.....	.....
58	Elephants	...	...	...	" ...	.....	.....
59	Charcoal	...	...	...	Mauud ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
60	Fuel	...	...	...	Cart load ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
					Camel ...	.....	.....
					Buffalo ... Donkey. }	.....	.....
61	Slabs roofing...	...	...	...	2 bullocks } cart load }	0 6 0	0 6 0
62	Building stone dressed...	...	...	...	"	.....	.....

XXVI

Import duties.

Chabra.	Sronj.	Pirava.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
<div> <div>3 Pies per</div> <div>Rupee on sale</div> </div>	<div> <div>$\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee except sheep</div> <div>and goats which are free</div> <div>of tax.</div> </div>	0 1 0	0 1 0	Per rupee.
"	"	0 0 6	0 0 3	
"	"	1 4 0	0 0 3	
"	"	1 4 0	0 0 3	
"	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	
"	"	0 0 0	0 0 3	
.....	
0 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 0	0 1 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 6	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 3	
0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	In Tonk and Aligarh Ambli slabs
.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	are charged 0 4-0 per bullock cart
				load and 0-2-0 for Borkhandi slabs.

Customs Schedule Part II

Serial No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.		Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2		3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Grain 1st class ...	{ Town ...	Maund.	0 2 6	0 2 6
		{ Villages ...	"	0 3 0	0 3 0
2	Grain 2nd class ...	{ Town ...	"	0 2 6	0 2 6
		{ Villages ...	"	0 3 0	0 3 0
3	Rice ...	{ Town ...	"	.....	.....
		{ Villages ...	"	.....	.....
4	Sugar 1st class ...	{ Town ...	"	.....	.....
		{ Villages ...	"	.....	.....
5	Sugar 2nd class...	{ Town ...	"	.....	.....
		{ Villages ...	"	0 5 0	0 5 0
6	Jaggery (Gur) ...	{ Town ...	"	.....	.....
		{ Villages ...	"	0 5 0	0 5 0
7	Betel Nut ...	{ Town ...	"	{ Included in	grocery ...
		{ Villages ...	"		
8	Kattha ...	...	"	.....	.....
9	Betel leaves from villages	...	"	.....	.....
10	Melons ...	...	100	1 0 0	1 0 0
11	Cumine seed ...	{ Town ...	Maund.	1 4 0	1 4 0
		{ Villages ...	"	2 0 0	2 0 0
12	Oil seeds ...	{ Town ...	"	0 3 0	0 3 0
		{ Villages ...	"	0 6 0	0 6 0
13	Grocery ...	{ Town ...	Rs. 100	.....	.....
		{ Villages ...	"	.....	.....

XXVI.

Export duties.

Chabra	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	
Rs. r. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	
0 2 0	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	
0 0 9	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	
0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	
.....	.....	0 1 0	.....
0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	.....
0 10 0	.....	.....	.....
0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....
...	
0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
.....	
0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
... .. {	0 1 0	Included in grocery		...
			
.....	1 8 0	.....	.....
.....	1 8 0	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	0 8 0	0 6 0	
.....	.....	0 8 0	0 6 0	
0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	
0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
.....	
3 14 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	

Customs Schedule Part II

Serial No.	Name of articles.				Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2				3	4	5
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14	Ghee ...	...	{ Town ...	Maund.	0 4 0	0 4 0
			{ Villages ...	"	1 4 0	1 4 0	
15	Oil ...	...	{ Town ...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0
			{ Villages ...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0	
16	Cotton cloth country	...	{ Town ...	Rs. 100	.....	.....
			{ Villages ...	"	3 2 0	3 2 0	
17	Woolen articles	Kambals Namdas, Ghugies & etc..		Maund.	1 8 0	1 8 0	
18	Cotton (Rui) ...	...	{ Town ...	"	1 4 0	1 4 0
			{ Villages ...	"	2 0 0	2 0 0	
19	Raw Cotton (Kapas)	...	{ Town ...	"	0 6 0	0 6 0	
			{ Villages ...	"	0 12 0	0 12 0	
20	Wood ...	...	{ Town ...	Maund. ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
			{ Villages ...	" ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	
21	Hide of cattle	...	{ Town ...	" ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	
			{ Villages ...	" ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	
22	Hide of goats and sheep	...	{ Town ...	" ...	.....	.....
			{ Villages ...	" ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	
23	Leather ...	...	{ Town ...	" ...	.....	.....
			{ Villages ...	" ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	
24	Tobacco 1st Class	...	{ Town ...	" ...	.....	.....
			{ Villages ...	" ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	
25	Tobacco 2nd Class	...	{ Town ...	" ...	.....	.....
			{ Villages ...	" ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	

XXVI.

Export duties.

Chbra.	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	0 12 0	.....
1 0 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	
0 4 0	.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	
0 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
1 9 0	.....	1 9 0	.....
1 9 0	3 2 0	1 9 0	0 12 0	Per maund.
.....	
.....	.....	0 10 0	0 6 0	
0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
.....	.....	0 5 0	0 3 0	
0 3 6	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	
.....	.....	0 10 0	0 8 0	
0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	
2 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	
3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
.....	.....	0 5 0	1 8 0	
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	
.....	
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	
.....	
0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	

Customs Schedule Part II

Serial No.	Name of articles.				Per.	Tonk.	Aligah.
					3	4	5
1	2					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26	Indigo	...	...	...	"	2 0 0	2 0 0
27	Aul 1st Class from villages	...	...	...	"	0 5 0	0 5 0
28	do. 2nd class from villages	...	...	...	"	0 2 6	0 2 6
29	Gulal powder	...	...	...	"	.....	.....
30	Charas	...	...	...	"	35 0 0	35 0 0
31	Ganja, Bhung and Majum	...	...	...	"	10 0 0	10 0 0
32	Crude opium	...	{ Town Villages	...	"	.....	.....
33	Opium Manufactured	...	{ Town Villages	...	"	30 0 0	30 0 0
34	Mahooa	...	{ Town Villages	...	"	.....	.....
35	Cattle	...	...	...	Head	.....	.....
36	Camels	...	...	...	"	1 0 0	1 0 0
37	Horses	...	...	...	"	1 0 0	1 0 0
38	Ponies	...	...	...	"	1 0 0	1 0 0
39	Elephants	...	...	...	"	.....	.....
40	Goats and sheep	...	...	...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0
41	Horns of cattle	...	...	...	Maund	1 8 0	1 8 0
42	Lard (charbi)	...	...	...	"	1 0 0	1 0 0
43	Meat	...	...	...	"	.....	.....
44	Building wood 1st class	...	{ Town Villages	...	Cart load	.....	.....

duties.				
habra.	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(In grocery.)		1 4 0	(In grocery.)	
0 6 0	.....	.....	.....
0 3 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	0 3 0	.....	.....
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
16 0 0	.....	14 0 0	18 0 0	
26 0 0	12 8 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	
18 0 0	.....	16 0 0	20 0 0	
20 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	
0 3 0	.....	.....	.....
0 4 0	0 2 0	.....	0 3 0	
1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	
0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
.....	0 2 0	.....	.....
.....	
0 4 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	.....

APPENDIX

Customs Schedule Part II

Serial No.	Name of articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
45	Building Wood 2nd class ... { Town ... Villages ...	Cart load.... " ...	..... .....	..... .....
46	Stone slabs carriages ... { Dobaldi ... Chobaldi ...	" ... " ...	..... .....	..... .....
47	Roofing slabs of stones ... { Dobaldi ... Chobaldi ...	" ... " ...	..... .....	0 4 0
48	Copper from town	Maund ...	.....	.....
49	Flax & twine (san sutly) ... { Town ... Villages ...	" ... " ...	..... 0 3 0	..... 0 3 0
50	Tanned leather	" ...	1 8 0	.....
51	Bán Moouj from villages	" ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
52	Coal from villages	" ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
53	Honey & Misri ... { Town ... Villages ...	" ... " ...	..... .....	..... .....
54	Gunpowder Country ... { Town ... Villages ...	" ... " ...	..... .....	..... .....
55	Fuel carriages from villages	Cart load ...	.....	.....
56	Cotton seed ... { Town ... Villages ...	Maund ... " ...	0 2 6 0 3 0	0 2 6 0 3 0

XXVI.

Export duties.

Chhabra.	Si onj.	Pirawa.	Nimbahera.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	} There is separate agreement for stone,, kunkar etc. required by Railways.
.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	
.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	
.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	
.....	1 0 0	.....	.....
.....	
0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	0 1 0	.....	.....
0 12 0	.....	.....	.....
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....
.....	
0 8 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	0 1 0	.....	.....
0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	
0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	

Customs Schedule Part III Transit

Serial No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Grain of all sorts	Maund ...	.....	.....
2	Cotton	" ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
3	Raw Cotton	" ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
4	Opium... ..	" ...	5 0 0	5 0
5	Cattle	Head ...	.....	.....

XXVI.

duties Tonk State.

Chhabra.	Sironj.	Pirawa.	Nimbhera.	
6	7	8	9	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	* 1 11 5	0 0 4	* Rs.3/. are charged per bag containing $1\frac{3}{4}$ Maunds of Opium.
.....	0 3 6	.....	.....

APPENDIX

Cumms Schedule Part IV

Serial No	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tonk.	Aligarh.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
1	Lime Kilns	Not exceeding 3 layers Kiln ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
		" 4 " " ...	3 0 0	3 0 0
		" 5 " " ...	6 0 0	6 0 0
		" 6 " " ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
		" 7 " " ...	12 0 0	12 0 0
		" 8 " " ...	20 0 0	20 0 0
		" 9 " " ...	30 0 0	30 0 0
		For each additional layer " ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
2	Stone quarries	{ 1st class per month ... Hammer ...	1 2 0	1 2 0
		{ 2nd " " " ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
		{ 3rd " " " ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
3	Slaughtering fee	{ Cattle ... Head ...	{ Assigned to Municipal Committee }	0 6 0
		{ Goats and sheep... .. " ...		0 1 0
4	Tax on hire	{ of Ekka, Cart, Camel, horse and pony ... { Rupee ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
		{ " " " " " " " " { Head ...	0 0 9	0 0 9
		{ " Buffalo... .. " ...	0 0 3	0 0 3
		{ " Bullock " ...	0 0 2	0 0 2
		{ " Donkey " ...	0 0 1	0 0 1
5	Tax on oil Mills per year	... .. Mill ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
6	Parao	{ Cart ... Night ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
		{ Hor-es and ponies " ...	0 0 3	0 0 3
7	Tax on tannery	... .. Year ...	40 0 0	40 0 0
8	Tax on lurhai (kapas)	... .. Maund ...	0 2 0	0 2

XXVI.

"Miscellaneous taxes."

[illegible]

